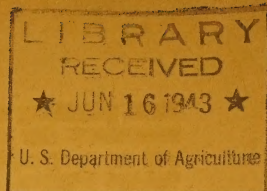


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U.S. Farm security administration.

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## WHAT THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE



Family-type farmers can turn to the Farm Security Administration for many kinds of assistance they need to increase food and fiber production. Since 1935 more than 1,500,000 families have received help of some type from the FSA.

### Supervised Credit

Credit has been furnished to about 935,000 families for the livestock, equipment or other essentials they needed to operate their farms. Trained county supervisors have helped them plan their farm and home operations and put the plans into effect. These plans call for the production of two or more war essential foods for market, food and feed needed at home, and cash income to furnish their own necessities and to repay their debts.

This plan of combining credit with on-the-farm training has worked well. These families were unable to get credit from any other source when they came to Farm Security for assistance. Yet by December 31, 1942, they had repaid nearly \$338,000,000 of the approximately \$712,000,000 in loans that have been made. Total repayments, including advance payments, amount to 91 percent of maturities. Repayments excluding advance payments, were 85.5 percent of maturities. About 200,000 families have repaid their loans in full.

These borrowers are not only repaying their loans, but they are also contributing much more than their proportionate share of the increased production of war food and fiber. A survey of the 1942 food production records of 463,941 borrowers showed that this group—who made up only 7.6 percent of all farmers in the United States—supplied 38 percent of all the increased milk produced, 17 percent of the increased dry beans, 11 percent of the increased beef, 10 percent of all the additional peanuts produced, 9 percent of all the additional chickens and eggs, 5 percent of the increased pork, 8 percent of the increased sugar beets, and 3 percent of the increased soybeans.

### Progress of FSA Borrowers

The value of the Farm Security program has not been limited to the direct contributions the families are now making to the war effort. FSA borrowers not only are growing large quantities of scarce food for the market—not only are repaying their loans well—but also are recovering their position as self-reliant farmers. By the end of 1941 the average net worth of FSA rehabilitation borrowers, or the value of what they owned over what they owed, had risen 43 percent during the time they were on the program. The actual net worth of the families averaged \$371 before they got FSA help, and it was up to \$1,242 by 1941. It will be even better for 1942 when the records are tabulated. Their net family income had increased an average of 80 percent, or from \$480 to \$865. The families had learned to grow and conserve more food for the family table. The \$327 worth of home-use food produced in 1941 was almost exactly double the \$163 worth the average family produced before receiving Farm Security assistance.



Farm planning and sound credit are accompanied by other types of aid necessary for efficient production. Through group health plans, worked out in cooperation with physicians in over a third of all counties in the United States, more than 117,000 farm families, or 615,000 persons, are getting medical care by paying annual fees they can afford. Besides general physicians' care, services usually cover emergency surgery, limited hospitalization and prescribed drugs, and, in many cases, emergency dental care. Voluntary debt adjustments have been made with creditors for more than 107,000 farmers to enable them to carry on, and 80 percent of tenants on the FSA program have written leases, a large proportion of them for two or more years.

About 201,000 families are members of more than 17,500 community services that were started with FSA loans. Thus they share the cost and use of essential livestock and equipment which none of them, alone, could afford to own. About 10,000 of these services provide farm machinery, and nearly 4,000 provide good sires to improve the dairy herds or workstock.

#### Farm Tenancy to Ownership

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, Farm Security has made long-term loans to 30,617 selected farm tenants and workers to enable them to buy family-type farms of their own. Today these farm ownership borrowers are among the most efficient family farm producers, having an average rating of 24 war units per farm. Although the loans are for 40 years and the program has been in operation only since 1937, already 76 farm ownership borrowers have paid out in full for their farms, some from earned farm income, some aided by sales of timber and mineral rights. These have received fee simple deeds to their farms within five years. Another 91 borrowers paid out when the Government took over their farms for military purposes. On December 31, 1942 a total of \$171,515,824 had been loaned. A total of \$10,784,374 had fallen due and total collections, including refunds and timber or mineral sale proceeds, were \$13,927,085. Repayments against maturities, which include increased billings under the variable payment plan, were 98.9 percent of the amount billed. Borrowers were far ahead of what fixed annual payments would have required them to pay and during the past year, according to preliminary figures, have repaid the equivalent of a year and a half's payments in one year.

#### Other FSA Aids

The Farm Security Administration has had the management and liquidation of resettlement projects, initiated under programs started by predecessor agencies, on which some 10,000 families are living. It has also carried on various services such as the development of water facilities, sanitation improvement, and better rural housing which have been necessary to put low-income farmers on a sound living and operating basis.

March, 1943 (All figures are as of December 31, 1942 unless otherwise noted)



THE PART OF THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE  
AGRICULTURAL LABOR PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JUN 10 1943

When a shortage of seasonal farm laborers developed last year, the Federal Government started a program under which both American and Mexican workers could be moved from areas where they were available to areas where they were needed to harvest and cultivate war-vital crops. The policies governing the use of Mexican nationals were laid down in an agreement between the United States and Mexico, while the War Manpower Commission and the U. S. Department of Agriculture determined the policies under which American workers could be transported. Under this program, the Farm Security Administration was designated as the agency to transport both Mexican and American workers. More recently, agreements similar to the one reached with Mexico were completed to provide Bahamian and Jamaican nationals for seasonal agricultural work in this country. Farm Security has also been handling transportation of these workers under the direction of the War Food Administration in the Department of Agriculture. In addition, the Department of Agriculture called upon the Farm Security Administration last November to cooperate with other agencies in a program to supply year-round hired hands to farms needing this type of worker, particularly to dairy, poultry and general farms.

Through May 9, the Farm Security Administration had transported 28,644 seasonal farm workers. Of those, 9,042 were domestic workers, including interned Japanese, 17,308 Mexicans, and 2,294 Bahamians. These workers had been employed, or were employed, in 12 States--New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Florida, Michigan, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. At that time, Jamaican workers were being recruited but none had been transported to this country.

By May 7, more than 6,000 workers had been recruited for placement as year-round hired hands. Of the 6,087 recruited, 4,919 actually had been placed on farms. The remainder were in training or awaiting transportation either to training centers or directly to their jobs. Training centers had been set up wherever needed to enable the recruited workers to get "refresher" courses in up-to-date farming methods.

U. S. Department of Agriculture  
Farm Security Administration  
May 18, 1943



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## WHAT THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION HAS DONE

Family-type farmers can turn to the Farm Security Administration for the assistance they need to increase food and fiber production. Since 1935 more than 1,500,000 families have received help of some type from the FSA.

Supervised Credit

Credit has been furnished to about 950,000\* families who could not get credit anywhere else for the livestock, equipment or other essentials they needed to operate their farms. Trained county supervisors have helped them plan their farm and home operations and put the plans into effect. These plans call for the production of two or more war-essential foods for market, food and feed needed at home, and cash income to furnish their own necessities and to repay their debts.

This plan of combining credit with on-the-farm training has worked well. Although these families were unable to get credit elsewhere when they came to Farm Security for assistance, by June 30, 1943, they had repaid more than \$377,000,000 of the approximately \$778,500,000 in loans that have been made. Total repayments on principal amounted to 93.3 percent of maturities. About 210,000 families have repaid their loans in full.

These borrowers not only are repaying their loans, but they also are contributing much more than their proportionate share of the increased production of war food and fiber. A survey of the 1942 food production records of 463,941 borrowers showed that this group--who made up only 7.6 percent of all farmers in the United States--supplied 38 percent of all the increased milk produced, 17 percent of the increased dry beans, 11 percent of the increased beef, 10 percent of all the additional peanuts produced, 9 percent of all the additional chickens and eggs, 5 percent of the increased pork, 8 percent of the increased sugar beets, and 3 percent of the increased soybeans.

Progress of FSA Borrowers

The value of the Farm Security program has not been limited to the direct contributions the families are now making to the war effort. FSA borrowers not only are growing large quantities of food for market--not only are repaying their loans--but also are recovering their position as self-reliant farmers. By the end of 1942 the average net worth of FSA rehabilitation borrowers, or the value of what they owned over what they owed, had increased 125 percent during the time they were on the program. The actual net worth of the families averaged \$890 before they got FSA help, compared with \$2,008 in 1942. FSA families had learned to grow and conserve more food for the family table. The \$326 worth of home-use food produced in 1942 was exactly double the \$163 worth the average family produced before receiving Farm Security assistance.



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Farm planning and sound credit are accompanied by other types of aid necessary for efficient production. Through group health plans, worked out in cooperation with physicians in more than a third of all counties in the United States, more than 103,000 farm families, or 549,000 persons, are getting medical care by paying annual fees they can afford. Besides general physicians' care, services usually cover emergency surgery, limited hospitalization and prescribed drugs, and, in many cases, emergency dental care. Voluntary debt adjustments have been made with creditors for more than 187,000 farmers to enable them to carry on, and 85 percent of tenants on the FSA program have written leases, a large proportion of them for two or more years.

About 200,000 families are members of more than 17,000 community services that were started with FSA loans. Thus they share the cost and use of essential livestock and equipment which none of them, alone, could afford to own. About 10,000 of these services provide farm machinery, and about 3,400 provide good sires to improve the dairy herds or workstock.

#### Farm Tenancy to Ownership

Under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, Farm Security has made long-term loans to 33,559 selected farm tenants and workers to enable them to buy family-type farms of their own. Today these borrowers are among the country's most efficient family farm producers, having an average rating of 24 war units per farm. Although the loans are repayable over a period of 40 years, 64 farmers had received fee-simple deeds to their farms within five years, having paid out in full by February 28, 1943, some from earned farm income alone, and some with the help of income from other sources. Another 91 borrowers paid out when the Government took over their farms for military purposes. On June 30, 1943, a total of \$191,487,749 had been loaned. About three-fourths of the borrowers are repaying their loans on a variable payment plan, under which they are billed for smaller than average amounts in adverse years, and larger than average amounts in good years. Including the larger amounts billed to these borrowers, \$18,807,447 was due on June 30, compared with about \$15,000,000 that would have been due if repayments had been based on a fixed amount each year. On the same date, borrowers had repaid \$18,500,605, or 98.4 percent of the amount due, out of earned farm income. This was 26 percent more than the proportion necessary to pay out over the 40-year period. In addition, the FSA had collected \$5,995,431 in extra payments, including refunds on loans and payments made with proceeds from the sale of timber, mineral rights, etc.

#### Other FSA Aids

The Farm Security Administration has had the management of resettlement projects which were started by predecessor agencies. All these projects





are now being sold as rapidly as possible. Of the approximately 9,200 units in the 52 farm projects, only about 3,500 remained to be sold as of August 31, 1943. The FSA has also carried on various services such as sanitation improvement and better rural housing which have been necessary to put low-income farmers on a sound living and operating basis. In the 17 Western states, the FSA makes water facilities loans and cooperates with the Bureau of Reclamation in the federal program for water conservation and utilization.

\*The FSA had made loans to an additional 105,000 families from funds held in trust by the Government for the various State Rural Rehabilitation Corporations created during the depression period. Of these, 53,000 had paid out in full.

October, 1943 (All figures are as of June 30, 1943 unless otherwise noted)

